(LVIIIth Year.) THE (No. 2385.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1792.

the CITIZENS of ANNE-ARUNDEL and PRINCE-GEORGE's counties, and the city of ANNAPOLIS.

My Fellow-Citizens,

AFTER having remained six months the silent object of private calumny and slander, disseminated with a diabolical virulence, malice and activity.—After my public and private reputation had been openly impeached by an audacious declaration, *that charges would be brought against me that would render me blacker than Hell itself, and that would never dare to show my face again.* After having been compelled repeatedly to come forward before my influents, under the pressure of my own and my friend's indisposition, to answer charges, as they were pompously termed, the futility and insignificance of which roused the instant resentment of an abused and injured public.—When huckstered and detached expressions from private conversations were exhibited as charges, which, if true, amounted to nothing—which could not be related partially and unconnectedly as they were, but in defiance of justice, and not related with a view to the public prejudice of an individual, without observing the only bond of confidence and social intercourse among civilised men—And if untrue, as most assuredly was admitted or proved to be, or perverted from their real meaning, merited the indignation of all men of honour and honesty; and, in fine, when every dark suspicion had disappeared like the pestilent fogs of our autumnal mornings before the approaching light of truth.—Behold, major Ross, of Bladensburg, step forth and solicit me, declining his great interest, which amounted to one vote in the district on the last election, to represent us.

John Thomas.

"All Bedlam and Parnassus let loose."

He might have been content with the injuries I had received, without rendering me the prominent object of Ross's misrepresentation throughout a great portion of the public gazettes, the circulation and duration of which can be confined to no limits, and the entire substance of a scurrilous pamphlet. Did he expect to impose on those who were present when I delivered in public my sentiments, the crude absurdities of his wayward fancy as the real opinions and statements of a man, on all hands admitted to possess common understanding?—Or did he offer up an individual to the indignity of public censure, from Georgia to New-Hampshire, with the humble hope of recommending himself, by an officious zeal, to some minion of power?

To the Major's first publication, offering himself instead of a better (the amount of his proposal) I submitted in silence; though, to be represented as the murderer of the public confidence was infamously unjust when applied to a representative who had only exercised the most sacred of his duties—giving his opinion of subjects, on which he was called to vote on the floor of congress, under the conviction that free discussion of public measures in legislative bodies, was the principle that alone could keep alive the lamp of liberty.—That argument must detect error—That if his opinions were wrong, being an unconnected individual—those attached to him, aided by the possession and influence of power, could detect their fallacy and expose their injustice; and if, with those advantages, they were incapable of doing this, it would be manifest proof that they were destitute of those talents requisite to govern a commonwealth—That if the objections were just, it would have been the basest treachery to have suppressed his sentiments—Nor did he imagine that when the pure light of political truth rising in America was diffusing its rays over civilised man, our citizens would have been insulted with the cry, that the people could not inquire into their public affairs, nor investigate the conduct of their servants, without being in a state of commotion. The exercise of our rational faculties, is duty to the creator that gave them—to exert them with respect to our public affairs and agents, is more salutiferous to the body politic, than the exercise of our limbs to the individual man. An inquiry into the measures of administration, was held as a sacred duty even under the old corrupt government from which we emigrated. Constitutional opposition in England has often fanned the expiring flame of civil liberty, whilst the rigours of despotism bound in chains the surrounding globe—It is as dear with them as the constitution itself, of which it is indeed the vital principle—Reason taught, and long experience has convinced them, that it strengthens a good administration, and can only be fatal to a bad one.—Knowledge alone is the source of confidence, ignorance of credulity, and blind submission without inquiry, the characteristic badge of slavery itself.—It is true, it has been the hereditary boast of courtiers under the old corrupt system, handed down from father to son, that the supporters of constitutional opposition to improper measures, were friends of sedition; but I fondly imagined that this sect had been so mortified by the revolution, that we should never have been insulted with the doctrine here, much less that it should be improved into passive obedience and non-resistance, which are now attempted to be introduced into our government under the solemn sanction of religious principle.

Not bound by any opinion of duty to my God, or relation to society, if smote on one cheek to turn the other, if, in defending myself from such repeated, unprovoked and scurrilous attacks, I should pain major Ross's feelings, I may perhaps lead him to respect those of others, and the correction will have more weight and be not the less useful, should it be even severe—At least my conduct shall be sincere, he shall have no occasion to accuse me of duplicity, I never did, nor never will, take by the hand a man with a pressure of civilities, with malice and rancour in my heart.

In his second publication major Ross concludes his exordium with a compliment to my abilities—it is the changeable fashion of the day with these people, after having exhausted their powers of depreciation, suddenly to magnify my talents to an extent that youthful vanity had never laid claim to—this is necessary to their present object, that of persuading those unacquainted with me that I am a dangerous man—a magical expression, that professes to prove every thing whilst it offers no proof at all—A general accusation that can neither be defined nor denied—But the compliment to my oratory, one might rationally suppose (though reason and this man seem to be in a state of hostility) had relation to other circumstances, that should enter into the measure for estimating the propriety of his conduct: After I had, with much difficulty arising from indisposition, spoken at Prince-George's court to the different reports and objections that had been publicly brought forward, or privately circulated against me, major Ross of his own accord addressing himself to a gentleman declared, *that if he did not think I retained a little of the antifederal leaven he would prefer me to any man in the district.* He had before expressed himself nearly to the same effect to myself. I was therefore much surprised when, in a few days after, he came to my house, to inform me that he had declared himself a candidate for the district, professing that nothing personal had influenced him—I told him, that I hoped I should be opposed upon different terms than I had hitherto been subjected to—and added, that I meant publicly to address the people at Bladensburg, (this place I was led to believe had been the workshop where malice had forged her lies, but have since been well informed that the party there was confined to a small number chiefly composed of refugee, state agent, and disaffected characters, and they only the vehicles of slander from a few individuals of Annapolis and George-town) the Major then pressed me to dine with him—I felt the circumstance awkward and declined it, as far as politeness would admit, by telling him that I should dine with several friends who would accompany me thither—He requested that I would bring them all—nothing more then passed. I repaired to Bladensburg, where, with every appearance of cordiality, he told me he had prepared a dinner for myself and friends—I dined with him, and in the evening I addressed those who had assembled—After I had done, ordinary men will judge of my astonishment, when major Ross immediately told me that he prepared a publication against me—in vain I represented how much I had been harrassed—my own weak state of health—the indisposition of my family, and that to be dragged into a news-paper controversy at this late period, and that too not by a principal, was painful and cruel—that if he had any objections to my observations, he (a lawyer by profession) had the same opportunity of stating them that I had. He still persisted, and to this uncommon conduct the Major must attribute the mistake, which he calls an electioneering trick—neither myself, nor any of my friends, I believe, could suppose, when I was speaking, and in the face of the partnership hand-bill of himself and Mr. John Thomas, then stuck up throughout the state, that he had declined in my favour—I am sure neither myself nor friends wished it, for we never estimated his vote and interest but as ending where it began, with himself; if any friend of his was led to conclude so, it could only arise from his own strange conduct, for minds not much deranged would be puzzled at the Major's pressing civilities on a man unwilling to receive them—whom he had premeditated to abuse, and whom he instantly from the social board, and without the slightest provocation, politely terms, in public print, a mushroom excrescence.*

—an epithet which he untruly adds I applied to the secretary of the treasury—born perhaps to as much patrimony as major Ross, and as honestly acquired—I have been at least bred a gentleman, and I hope my conduct through life would convince those that know me, that I am not so destitute of honour and delicacy, as to apply so harsh a term to an absent gentleman, from whom I had hitherto received nothing but open civility—The terms are my own—No one will believe them major Ross's, but as no name was mentioned, why should a general expression be applied to the secretary of the treasury, rather than to the Major himself or capt. Campbell, who have opposed me without decency or truth, or any other of that multitude of upstart gentlemen, the offspring of unfeeling times—who like summer flies, drawing their temporary subsistence from the noxious exhalations of corruption and decay, infest and infect the wholesome and sound parts of the community; The Major has committed a faux pas in the path of sycophantism—I am sure the secretary will not thank him for the application.

Has all this virulence against a man who never thought or designed offence to him arisen from his being convinced by reflecting on my speech at Prince-George's court, that I was a dangerous man, and that any decent character was to be preferred to me? If so, it is so contrary to the sentiments he expressed on the spot, that the most amiable construction of his conduct must satisfy the district that the Major is so liable to be influenced by a fine speech and oratory, against his sound judgment, that he would be a very unsafe man to represent them "even should any accident happen to Mr. John Thomas."

To proceed on this gentleman's grounds, as he fly'es them, I shall, as cursorily as possible, remark (on what he terms *my charge* against captain Campbell,) that the Major's statement of this business is but a mean prevarication, of which, to do him justice, I cannot believe him the author—it bears the stamp of so many other subterfuges that have been lately circulated from a certain quarter, that I must consider it as coined at the same mint. I stated, that captain Campbell did produce such a book of accounts to the committee, of which I was a member. After a variety of denials, first, that any such book existed as I described, and then, when that was admitted, that it was produced to the committee, and finally, after offering to prove that no such was ever so produced, by the oaths of two witnesses—on my referring to the journal, which disclosed that we were the same acting committee on both the business of finance and on his report of his agency, and that we, at his desire, actually sat on both subjects at the same time—I understood, and so did the gentlemen around me, that he admitted my statement to be accurate—at least it put a stop to the swearing, and I am satisfied that such was the impression made on several hundred persons present. I also stated at the same time, that captain Campbell did likewise produce to the committee a bit of paper, containing such memorandums of funds—but I never blended that with the book of accounts, as the Major has done. I know that a man may be cunning though not wise, but as this jumble is entirely the effect of art, and not of any natural confusion of ideas, it will prove its pedidree. But I have charged captain Campbell! How cruel—so good a man, and who has been so delicate in his charges against me for six months past—who, when he had shrunk all that mighty space of accusation that was to render me blacker than hell, and that would cover me with shame, into the little measure of out of doors politics, founded on fiction and a committee conversation about a direct tax; unprepared, still I was enabled instantly to fix the whole on his shoulders—that the tax I thought necessary from the defective statement of the public finances which I had been enabled to procure, owing to his worse than misconduct in with-holding the money from the treasury, and from me that information which I alone could procure from him, of almost all the productive funds of the state—Although under the authority of my appointment I had required similar statements from both the treasurer and himself at the beginning of the session, and the former had instantly complied with my request, by waiting on me personally, and furnishing all the documents that his accurate office could afford, but when, after much manœuvring in the house to get rid of the committee and me, and several weeks delay, he had paid up and came forward with his report, and I had been thoroughly acquainted with the whole resources of the state, I myself, as he acknowledged, opposed in the legislature all attempts at taxation as wholly unnecessary, which he (not a representative) wished to burthen the people with. A full detail of these, and other curious circumstances respecting this business, is lodged

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* *The expressions were, I believe, precisely as follows:* No personal motive has influenced my conduct—If, amid the ample range of American affairs—her great, her combined, and her varied interests—looking down the vista of time that developes her future prospects, I could dwell one moment on any *mushroom excrescence* of a corrupt time, I should disdain my own soul.—*In comparison with a vast idea that filled my own mind—the secretary, major Ross and myself, I grant, appeared all but a mushroom excrescence—But, to the best of my knowledge, these two terms were not used either at Annapolis or Prince-George's—At Bladensburg I had, that morning been more fully informed of the insolent and unmanly language of captain Campbell against me from whom he had then received not the slightest provocation, for it was before his departure for the springs; in the course of my address I had spoken very harshly of him, and had him in my eye more than any one else in this expression.*

with the Potowmac, which, I was perfuaded, no effort of mine could render intereſting to the public.

Confeſſed by an increaſing indiſpoſition whilſt writing the foregoing, it is with the utmoſt difficulty I can proceed at all—To curtail, therefore, as much as poſſible, I ſhall take in one view the Major's ſix per cents, which, to decypher, would ſet at defiance the combined powers of Euclid and Newton—his exciſe, of which he diſcovers the moſt ſolemn ignorance—his 24 members—the ſtockjobbing—and a *private converſation* reſpecting the ſecretary's oppoſition to me—as they comprize what relates to that officer. When his name was firſt introduced in the charge made againſt me by captain Campbell at Annapolis, I lamented that the conduct of a gentleman ſhould be brought into diſcuſſion in his abſence; and where its merits muſt reſt on the defence of ſuch feeble advocates—I ſhould therefore, unleſs compelled to go farther, confine myſelf to what I had ſaid on the floor of congreſs, where, being preſent, if he judged neceſſary, and aided by friends both numerous and capable, every neceſſary explanation could take place—That I became acquainted with him at an early period of the war, before he had experienced the ſmiles of fortune, and when ſurrounding clouds had caſt a dark gloom over the American cauſe—That I had never any difference with him; and, amidſt the numerous aſſemblages I have addreſſed, I am perſuaded that any real, independent, and diſintereſted friend of that gentleman, muſt have been ſatisfied with the delicacy of my conduct—perhaps an idle generoſity led me too far in ſpeaking of his merits.

With reſpect to that in which I had oppoſed his meaſures, I ſtated that it was, in the firſt inſtance, in defence of my own rights, thoſe of my conſtituents, the moſt ſacred principle of our conſtitution, and the palladium of all free government—that the people ſhould not be taxed but by their repreſentatives. On a propoſition in congreſs to refer to the ſecretary of the treaſury to report the amount of the ſums of money wanted, and the manner in which it ſhould be raiſed, I objected—that the right of the repreſentatives to originate a money-bill or tax, was the ſoul of their exiſtence—that it was incommunicable; that we could not even make ſuch a reference to the ſenate (part of the legiſlature.) That to give the purſe-ſtrings of our conſtituents into the hands of the executive, who held alſo the ſword—who were divided from us with ſuch caution by the conſtitution, and to the treaſury, that part of the executive poſſeſſed of the only means of corruption, was treaſon againſt the conſtitution, and ſuicide with reſpect to ourſelves.—That, although we ſhould ſtill have to paſs on the tax-bill which he would originate, yet reaſon would tell us, and experience had ſhewn us, that this was only nominal—for, when once the ſubject was referred, he might keep it until a majority was ready to receive it as he pleaſed—and to ſo late a period, that anxiety to get home would prevent all oppoſition, which thoſe who have ſerved in legiſlative bodies are all but too well apprized of—that when it made its appearance it would be as it had been—you muſt take the ſecretary's plan, or he will not be reſponſible; how can he be reſponſible for the good effects of a plan which he diſapproves, and that he diſapproves of yours is evident from his having propoſed another—And, admitting that you could convince the whole houſe that his plan was wrong, and that you could propoſe another that was undeniably better, yet, as it muſt be committed to the execution of the ſecretary, who, on the rejection of his own, would feel his reputation at ſtake to diſgrace yours, no man in his ſenſes would riſk his credit on the event—ſo that, in fact, all oppoſition would be as it had been, impoſſible; and we were actually more inſignificant, and in a leſs eligible ſituation, than the old parliaments of Paris, called up to regiſter the edicts of the court, for they were never blamed by the people, who knew their want of power; but here we bore all the blame of odious taxes originating with others, and rightly too, becauſe we betrayed the truſt repoſed in us by the conſtitution—and, to illuſtrate this, I referred to the EXCISE—the tax deviſed by the ſecretary of the treaſury. And major Roſs, it ſeems, with all the compoſure of ignorance or hardihood of deception, informs us that he told Mr. Hall, that after congreſs had in committee agreed to the heads and ſubſtance of meaſures, they ſometimes referred it to the ſecretary to draught the bill—This innocent mouſe of a mountain in labour, thus ſhamefully impoſed on an old gentleman of near eighty years of age, by telling him what was directly contrary to the fact, for this was all, I ever contended for in congreſs—for after we had agreed upon the heads and ſubſtance of the tax-law, I ſhould not be ambitious of the technical part of putting them in the form of a bill. Here again the ſecretary will not be obliged to him for converting him into a clerk—the very objection, I underſtood, he made to our plan.

I conſidered that gentleman as the moſt improper perſon in the government to originate a tax; not appointed by the people, nor reſponſible to them, he may oppreſs them, and they cannot remove him; ſhut up in a luxurious city, ſurrounded by ſplendour, and at the fountain head, where the collected wealth of all America is poured out, he can neither know the intereſts, nor ſympathiſe with the diſtreſs, of thoſe who earn their bread by the ſweat of their brow—of thoſe diſtant millions, who planted throughout the American ſoil, muſt work to ſtarve where they firſt drew their breath. When the firſt congreſs under the new government exerciſed themſelves the great power conferred on them by the people—coming from all parts of the union, with the varied and diverſified information of each diſtant diſtrict, they brought into one view that combined knowledge that enabled them to form the firſt impoſt law—a law that gave univerſal ſatisfaction to the conſtituent, and brought millions into the general treaſury—but when they ſhamefully gave up their ſacred truſt to the ſecretary, he inſtantly introduced the moſt deteſtable of all taxes, the exciſe, which has alienated the affections of the people, and as yet produced only 400,000 dollars. Is it poſſible that major Roſs, a gentleman and a lawyer, can be himſelf ſo ignorant as to ſuppoſe the former objections of America to the exciſe to have ariſen from the produce being applied to the benefit of Great-Britain. When did Great-Britain ever propoſe this? Surely he is a dreamer. Is not *their own* exciſe in England, the conſtant curſe of *their own* people—When firſt propoſed among them did not they riſe up as one man and diſgrace a miniſter till then thought to be as firmly ſeated as the iſland itſelf—And why? becauſe it is infinitely more unjuſt and oppreſſive than a poll-tax—the poll-tax is equality to this, for by that the richeſt man in the ſtate would pay as much as the pooreſt—but of this exciſe, the pooreſt man in the ſtate pays in all human probability ten times as much as the richeſt, as he probably drinks ten times as much whiſkey. And it is alſo probable, that all the ſtockholders of America who have a mortgage on one third of our property do not drink as much from the country ſtill as any common warm planter or farmer. Such then is the tax deviſed by a man, not elected by and not reſponſible to the maſs of ſociety, who has only to accommodate his meaſures to a monied intereſt and a few influential individuals. Behold alſo, the laſt impoſt law, crammed down our throats by the tomahawk ſuſpended over a defenceleſs frontier, in order to help manufacturing ſcrip. How partial and unjuſt is it in every diſpenſation—But ſo far from recommending oppoſition to the exciſe, my ſpeeches on the floor of congreſs, when advocating a power to be veſted in the preſident to call out the militia to execute the law—and in all my late addreſſes, furniſh incontеſtible refutation. A law paſſed by legal authority muſt be executed, or it is no government, and any government is better than none. A bad law ſhould be repealed, and ſo ſhould the exciſe as ſoon as it can be done with ſafety. I hope an unceaſing oppoſition may flow in the line of remonſtrance, but remonſtrance only.

The ſecond inſtance in which I objected to the meaſures of the ſecretary, aroſe on his propoſition to fund *the unſubſcribed debt* of the United States, upon the principles of the former funding ſyſtem, which, in my conſcience, I did and do think, and can demonſtrate, were equally ruinous to the country and the ſtockholder. I ſtated, that with reſpect to what had been done, it was paſt, and could not be recalled; but, to travel in error when the road was open to extricate ourſelves, was unpardonable—The United States were free to adopt ſuch principles as reaſon and experience recommended, with regard to *the debt now to be funded*. My objections to the old ſyſtem aroſe chiefly from the DEFERRED STOCK and IRREDEEMABLE QUALITY.—The deferred ſtock was a dangerous novelty, unknown to the moſt corrupt governments, who had never dared ſo far to violate the rights of poſterity—Unſafe, becauſe the people could never be made ſenſible of the abuſes of adminiſtration—That our rights over poſterity were limited by natural reaſon—That, as all public revenue was in effect only the produce of the labour and induſtry of ſociety. Our deferred ſtock, in fact, amounted to this—That a freeman alive now has a right to the labour of a freeman born thirty years hence, and that becauſe he may then be dead, and not able to enjoy it, that he may ſell it now to a third perſon and ſpend the money. The irredeemable quality, to render familiar, I will thus explain—The United States, by an act of congreſs, have engaged *not to pay* more of their debt now, at ſix per cent. intereſt, than eight per cent. on the principal and intereſt yearly—and if they do not regularly pay this every year as it paſſes, they loſe the benefit for ever of the year elapſed, ſo that it may ſo happen that the ſix per cents may never be redeemed, and this concluſion is warranted by experience. It depends on the congreſs and the ſecretary; for although we have had this privilege for three years, yet we have never availed ourſelves of it, and thoſe three years are loſt. Why? Becauſe, ſay theſe people, we had not the money—But they boaſt that they have paid great part of the French debt at five per cent.—And where did they get the money? By borrowing money at four per cent. in Holland.—Was there not the ſame means and greater propriety for borrowing at four to pay that part of our debt at ſix per cent. which, even by the contract, we were permitted to do—And had we not had from 20 to 24 members in our houſe ſtockholders, four or five of whom are bank-directors, is there any doubt but that the ſecretary would have been compelled to do this—But I did not name them; why ſhould I be forced to bring 24 quarrels on my head, when every man that heard me, by turning to the yeas and nays on the journals of congreſs, might ſatisfy himſelf who they were that conſtantly united in ſupport of every meaſure of the ſecretary's department. In my argument againſt the irredeemable quality, I denied that congreſs could by a law deprive any future congreſs, or abridge a power conferred on them by the conſtitution, *of paying the debts of the United States*. Any engagement to abridge this power of paying, in my opinion, would be unconſtitutional—it would be in effect the ſame as if they declared by law that the people ſhould not pay their private debts, but ſhould continue to pay their preſent creditors ſix per cent. even although they could borrow money of others at four, for this very public debt is, in fact, nothing but the private debt of each individual citizen; if they have power to do the one, they have an equal power to do the other. I aſſerted, that the idea had ever been execrated in other countries, for nations generally borrow when in great diſtreſs, and when of courſe they are obliged to ſubmit to any terms that avarice may impoſe upon them, and if they could not take advantage of the proſperous turns of their affairs, (which an irredeemable quality would preſent) and of their riſe of credit, to borrow at leſs on better terms, and lower the intereſt, or pay off principal debt on higher intereſt, they muſt ſoon be deſtroyed—That if Great-Britain had been ſo unfortunate as to adopt this irredeemable quality in the commencement of their funding ſyſtem, they muſt have been ruined long ago, but by always cautiouſly evading the ſnares frequently laid for them, they now pay only three per cent. intereſt for money borrowed at par, and this without the injury and with the conſent of the creditor, by making new loans at this intereſt—and this we might effect as to this hour, but for this irredeemable quality, by borrowing of Holland at four per cent. (and that not by the moſt deſirable management of our ſecretary, for the old congreſs without the command of any ſpecie whatever, in the midſt of an unequal war, on the doubtful proſpect of which all payment depended, borrowed of the Dutch once at four per cent. and never at more than five per cent—And this our ſecretary, in full poſſeſſion of all the productive funds of the continent, has borrowed at five per cent. and never till lately for leſs than four.) And this deferred ſtock and irredeemable quality ſo deſtructive to the country, is equally unjuſt to the ſtockholder, for ſuppoſing he gets 25/6 for his ſix per cents, and 13/6 for his deferred, it is not worth 20/ in the pound—Whereas, had it been ſubſcribed at five per cent. as I propoſed, it would have been ſtrictly worth 20/ of American credit, for as I have borrowed of the bank at five per cent. redeemable at pleaſure, and by going to Holland, we could have borrowed at four—ſo that all our debt might have been reduced to four per cent. the ſtockholder would have got one ſhilling more in the pound than he will under the preſent ſyſtem, and the landed intereſt and labour of ſociety would have been relieved of the load of deferred ſtock, which will be ſoon an inſupportable burthen, I fear—for in effect it would be entirely annihilated, that is, the public would pay no more intereſt on the whole of what is now ſix per cents and deferred, than it does on the ſix per cents alone, and no after burthen would exiſt. Again, the contingent redeemable quality of the ſix per cents prevents their riſe to their full value at market, becauſe they are conſequently more immediately ſaleable than the threes, people deal more in them, and they have become unfortunately the baſis of the public debt, and keep down the threes; whereas, had the ſecretary reſted the baſis of his ſyſtem on the permanent baſe of the threes, inſtead of that artificial and baſeleſs project of ſixes, as they did in England, they would have ſoon been at par, for good public credit is found to vibrate between two and a half and three per cent. and in Great-Britain, from 1751 to 1757, before ſhe ran ſo much in debt that her ability to pay became ſuſpicious, the threes always averaged par, although, in that period, a rebellion intervened that ſhook the government to its foundation.

As to the ſtockjobbing buſineſs, giving more for the ſtock at market than the current price, and more than it was offered at, I muſt refer for a full explanation of the ſubject to my ſpeech in congreſs on that occaſion, where the facts are ſtated and the proofs, and to the law was altered to prevent ſuch improper uſe for the future.

The ſtory of the ſecretary's oppoſition to me is thus: In private converſation with major Roſs, (it ſeems that the moſt ſacred laws of ſociety are to be violated with reſpect to my converſation) when he endeavoured to beg off from this news-paper contеſt, I gave much the information he ſtates, and gave my reaſons, which his candour led him to ſuppreſs, that a young gentleman, whoſe name will not be mentioned, unleſs required, as his future proſpects much dependent on men in power, told Mr. S. my father-in-law, that gen. Heiſter, (whoſe reſtoration is well known)—told him at Hagar's-town there certainly would be great oppoſition made to my re-election, and alſo againſt Mr. Madiſon—that gen. Sumpter's, and one other gentleman, whoſe name was forgot, and that the ſecretary of the treaſury was at the bottom of it; and when I found capt. Campbell open his charge againſt me with a letter from the ſecret correſpondence of that officer, I ſaw the combination againſt me, I own I had—and have no doubt of the fact.

I congratulate major Roſs on his connexion with his friend Mr. Stephen Steward—*par nobile fratrum*—well matched, and drawing well together, by an inſtance of perverſion of the truth, they have converted a private altercation between Mr. William Harwood and myſelf, into a general denunciation of vengeance againſt my opponents, that would have been as ridiculous as idle, as his Jupiter and his thunderbolts. Degraded fourteen centuries, the Pagan deity has never been more debaſed than in the hands of major Roſs—he better leave him and his thunderbolts to decorate naſſus—his own is proſe, vile proſe too, and has no other claim to the aid of his heathen majeſty, than fiction. In habits of intimacy with Mr. Harwood's family, and heretofore with himſelf, I will not be tempted by a publication of particulars, which I have fully explained at the ſtadt houſe, to convert a momentary effuſion of warm tempers into a laſting quarrel.

I objected to Mr. Thomas, as a Quaker. I ſerved in congreſs laſt year with a worthy man, Mr. J. a Quaker, but when called on to protect our defenceleſs frontier from a mercileſs ſavage foe, he declined to vote—he retired. I will make no comment. Mr. Thomas, major Roſs ſays, is a *ſect*—it is the firſt time I ever heard it—I underſtand the term, although it is a vulgar one, but if I am miſtaken in that gentleman's character, he will not be offended with major Roſs for calling into queſtion the purity of his religious principles, and his integrity to God.

Major Roſs, it ſeems, was diſguſted with the Quakeriſm, and has called in the unneceſſary aid of

render it ridiculous.—his own pen, more powerful than all the figures of rhetoric, mollifies and flattens whatever it touches. There were others present, and officers who served a little longer in the army than the Major, who heard me, with other sensations than those of envy, hatred and malice.——I had been called an enemy to the government, and it was openly said that I would be influenced by some dirty trivial difference of interest, which, in fact, did not exist, to side with Virginia politics—A state of planters and farmers as we are, connected with us by intermarriages, and strongly united by a common interest in the Potowmack and Federal Seat.—To such indefinite clamour, I could only oppose my disinterested public services to the continent for seventeen years.—I stated, and as briefly as possible, that from the first dawn of light that broke in on my understanding, I had devoted myself to the sacred cause of the rights of man—That in 1775, at fifteen years of age, when I could scarcely wield a musket, I took up arms, and was appointed adjutant to gen. Mercer's battalion of minute-men—That in 1776, I marched a first lieutenant in the first battalion raised from Virginia to the assistance of our northern brethren; that in the gloomy and desperate campaigns of 1776, 1777 and 1778, I was present at most of the heavy actions, and was wounded at Brandywine; that in 1779 I retired with the general officer to whom I had been aid-de-camp, and attempted to study the law, but that, on Leslie's invasion of Virginia in 1780, I was appointed lieutenant-colonel of a regiment in gen. Lawson's corps, and sent on the mines near Portsmouth, for which I never asked or received any pay. In 1781, at the request of the marquis of Fayette, who then opposed in Virginia the numerous army that had united there under lord Cornwallis, with a few troops destitute of horse, and at the solicitation of general Weedon, I raised and supported, at my own expence in a great measure, as long as I had money, a corps of horse, who did regular and essential duty. At the action of Green-Spring, at the marquis's pressing desire, I led on the attack with the riflemen on the right, drove in the enemy's advance and attacked their main body, in doing which I had my horse killed under me, that I gave 45 guineas for but three hours before, for which service I received the marquis's thanks in public orders—That my expences and losses in these exertions were not less than 200 guineas, of which I never received one shilling—At the siege of York and Gloucester the same year, being then lieutenant-colonel of my native county, I served at my own charges as commandant of a battalion of light militia, termed grenadiers, which, by my own very great exertions, I got up in time to save the French horse, who had committed themselves without support, and who instantly took refuge in my rear, when I repulsed Tarleton's and Simcoe's legions united, and 200 British light infantry, killing the officer who led them not fifteen steps from my lines, for which we had the commander in chief's public thanks—That as soon as I was all before I attained the age of 21—That as soon as I was eligible, my native county chose me their representative to the legislature, where I served, and that very year, 1782, I was, by a great majority of the legislature, elected to represent that powerful state in congress, where, in the second year of my service, on Mr. Morris's resignation, six states out of eight then on the floor, insisted on placing me at the head of the treasury; but having formed an attachment here, I left congress, married and settled in Maryland, since which period I had been intrusted in the most confidential and important charges, and had been a constant public servant, except during two years that I languished under a dreadful and most painful complaint—That, losing my parents in my infancy, turned out on the world, under the weak control of fraternal authority, a well grown boy of strong vivacity, I had many indiscretions to lament, which could injure none but myself; but I call upon my enemies to produce an act of my life undutiful to God, or unkindly to man, one public wrong, or one private injury.—In a warm and unpremeditated effusion, I said my blood now stained the soil of Pennsylvania—Is it the expression major Ross quarrels with? His whole genius, if distilled to-morrow, would not produce the spirit it contains.—I hope such flies will now leave me, unless they expect to blow my dead carcase, for the little remains of life in a constitution broken in the spring-tide of youth, is now almost exhausted by misery and fatigue.

JOHN F. MERCER.

PARIS, *July 17.*

Extract of a letter dated Coblentz, July 8.

"THE Prussian troops arrive. The son of the king of Prussia came the day before yesterday at the head of a regiment of hussars about 1500 strong, the finest regiment in Europe. It is composed of men all near six feet high, who look like so many Hercules's.

"The next day arrived a body of chasseurs: these handle their carbines with such skill, that often at the distance of 500 steps will hit a crown.

"To give you an idea of the severity of their discipline, I will just relate to you what we witnessed yesterday. A Prussian soldier ventured to make some disrespectful remarks relative to the war against the French, before four of his comrades. Two days after a subaltern officer was informed of it and related the circumstance to his superior, it reached the duke of Brunswick. He won't suffer philosophers in his army, he condemned the soldier to die. He was shot and over his dead body three of his comrades received each 200 lashes for listening to his discourse without denouncing him to the officer."

July 18. Marshal Luckner is still here; he asks for reinforcements to oppose the prodigious bodies of troops, which advance towards our frontiers. This is the answer he made to the ambassador, who had forwarded and questioned him two days after his arrival.—"I give you my honour, that France has not more than 200,000 men in the three frontier armies; and that the enemies will soon shew themselves 280,000. The army under my command, and myself, serve, in our cry of *Vive la Nation! Vive le Roi!* Instead of fomenting dissentions, as you do here, come to the frontiers and assist us, if possible, in repelling the enemy." Marshal Luckner has been named commander in chief of the two armies. Biron is under his orders to command the army on the Rhine, and La Fayette the northern; but those armies amount to little more than 45,000 men, and our enemies are 200,000 in number. M. Luckner proposes several modes of recruiting: he calls for the suspension of the courts-martial, and asks, that it be left to the general to supply their place.

Extract of a letter, dated Turin, July 7.

"The court of Sardinia is not establishing new regiments; but increasing each company with ten men, which will give a total increase of 4 or 5000 men. Loans are taken up by the government at Genes, and one of four millions of livres at Geneva. It is difficult to conceive by what means these debts will be paid. The state owes much already. I expressed this lendment, and was answered, that this was only money advanced to France.—that all lent to the emigrants and the expences of the war would be refunded."

"To this it is added, that the hostile powers will hold, as a security for payment, the towns and provinces they shall take in the course of the war."

Letter from M. Maisonneuves to the minister of foreign affairs, dated Stutgard, July 10.

"I have the honour of informing you, Sir, that we just learn, that orders are circulating through Suabia, Franconia, the Palatinate, and the ecclesiastical electorates, to the Austrian forces, to press forward towards the frontiers, and to lose no time. The bakers of the army have received the same orders. As this information is of consequence, I have communicated it immediately."

BENNINGTON, *September 7.*

By a private letter from Canada to a gentleman in this town, we learn, that lieutenant-governor Simcoe, brought from England with him all the civil officers of his new government of the Upper Province which he governs; also a new regiment called the Queen's Rangers, raised for the service of that country, together with one battalion of the 60th, and the whole of the 24th regiments, amounting to nearly eighteen hundred regular troops: the militia of both provinces are also under the strictest discipline. The letter further adds, that all the Indian warriors of Lower Canada have assembled, and are on their way to join the confederation (which is said to be general) against the United States; they are to meet a grand council which they say are to assemble at the Miami Villages. It is thought in Quebec that the Americans would save much expence and blood-shed by a timely peace, as there never was known so general a league of those barbarians of the wilderness.

PHILADELPHIA, *September 19.*

"From the best information that can be had (says a letter from Havre) France will have to cope with an army of at least two hundred thousand men of the combined forces. General Luckner has demanded a reinforcement of one hundred and thirty thousand men, without which he has declared he cannot act even on the defensive. He has also proposed to the assembly, from motives of the most urgent necessity, that the generals shall be permitted to inflict punishments without court-martials."

It is mentioned in a London paper, by one of the last arrivals, that the empress of Russia has agreed to add eighteen thousand auxiliaries to the army of his Apostolical majesty (the king of Hungary) in order to act in concert against France.

A fleet of six or seven ships of the line were preparing at Toulon the beginning of July, with a view, it was said, to bombard Trieste, an important Austrian commercial port on the Gulph of Venice. It was thought not improbable in France that Leghorn would share the same fate, as it was in no state of defence to resist such an attack.

London papers are received by way of New-York to the 6th of August. French accounts by this arrival say, that the mayor and forty-eight districts of Paris had petitioned the national assembly to declare, "that the king had forfeited his crown, and that a ministry be elected, into whose hands the reins of government shall be intrusted until a national convention shall have adopted definitive measures." This demand was referred to a committee extraordinary—a decree had passed the assembly unanimously about the first of August, that it was expected would desolate the camps of the emperor and the king of Prussia, almost as soon as they were pitched in France. By this decree every officer or soldier of the enemies armies deserting from them, and appearing at a French military post, or before one of the constituted authorities, or before a French citizen, is to be received with fraternal affection, presented with the national cockade, pensioned for life, and their pensions after their deaths to be continued to their widows.

About the 26th or 27th of July, a part of the Austrian forces attacked the French camp at Maulde. The advanced guard of the French, consisting of 6000 men, was attacked by 10,000 Austrians; the latter of whom were beaten off the field after losing 200 men killed, a great number prisoners, and the chief of their baggage taken by the French.

By the last accounts from Port-au-Prince, we learn, that the mulattoes had all come in under capitulation, but that the blacks will not yet suffer the proprietors of estates to take possession of them, although they have agreed to furnish the whites with all the supplies they require.

[FRENCH HISPANIOLA.]

Extract of a letter from Cape, dated August 25.

"Referring to my last by captain Bolles, I am sorry to inform you that, since his departure, the political situation of affairs in the island has undergone a most unfortunate change. General Blanchelande, it is supposed, encouraged the negroes who were in a state of insurrection, and consequently descended from the mountains, and massacred many of the inhabitants, and burnt many valuable estates. The troops and inhabitants immediately assembled, to the number of 15,000 or 16,000, under the command of general Blanchelande, and attacked them, but unfortunately were entirely defeated, with the loss of seven officers and about 200 men killed, and a great number wounded. This unexpected defeat obliged the planters to take refuge once more in town, and encouraged the negroes to revolt, to the number of about 2000. They have since burnt and destroyed near one half of the Plain. Finding themselves entirely masters of the country, they have now made propositions of peace, which are, freedom to all who are in a state of insurrection, and Les Platoons (a delightful coffee country in the mountain) for themselves. Whether or not these terms will be acceded to, I cannot pretend to determine—If not, Heaven knows what will be the consequence—should they be granted, the entire insurrection of the remaining negroes will inevitably follow. I therefore look upon every thing as certainly lost. I am sorry the immediate departure of this vessel will not admit of my entering into particulars."

The following extract of a letter (dated Saratoga Springs, August 23,) appears in an Albany paper.

"Since I saw you I have been as far as lakes Ontario, Erie, &c. and returned by way of Buffalo creek. The Indians from Lower Canada, some few of the Six Nations, the Chippeways, Ottoways, Hurons, Potoways, &c. are assembled already at Detroit, and the Miami towns to act in hostility against the United States. The prospect of a peace this summer is very faint, if we may judge from apparent and probable circumstances; notwithstanding the negotiation carrying on by way of the Six Nations, whom the secretary at war has employed as mediators. Captain Henry and the three Indians, dispatched by general Chapin from Buffaloe creek, with a message to the Shawanees, have proceeded on as far as Detroit.—Colonel Brandt's son previous to his father's return to Philadelphia, was gone off with a banditti of Mohawks, to join the hostile Indians, but the colonel had dispatched a messenger to bring him back. He is assuredly a friend to the United States, and is shortly to set off to see the hostile tribes. But how far his and the influence of the few friendly Six Nations will extend, among a savage banditti, eager after plunder and rampant after blood, I shall leave undetermined.—The Shawanees and Delawares are much exasperated at the Senecas, in consequence of Cornplanter's people scouting with some of the troops under lieutenant Jeffers, and killing four of the latter, and unless the Senecas make them satisfaction, their arms, it is said, will be turned against them. Should this be the case, God only knows the consequences—our frontiers in this state will stand but a narrow chance.

"I think it ill policy to endeavour to spread the seat of war, which inevitably will be the case provided the Six Nations openly declare themselves for the United States. Their forces can do little against so numerous a race as they will have to contend with, provided they do not remain neuter.

"Had such measures been taken last summer, as these, an amicable treaty might have been formed, but their success last fall has much raised them in their own self importance."

Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC or PRIVATE SALE, at the dwelling plantation of Mr. THOMAS LANE, November 23, 1792, if fair, if not on the first fair day,

A PARCEL of valuable NEGROES, consisting of Men, Women and Children, and a fellow that is a house carpenter, and can work at the blacksmith's trade.

On the twenty-fifth, there will be SOLD, at the late dwelling plantation of Mrs. Mary Brookes, deceased, a parcel of good household furniture, and many other things. All persons that have any claims, against her estate, are desired to bring them in that day. The terms of the sale, will be known on that day.

10 7 6

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, from the general court, to me directed, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on SATURDAY the fifth day of October next, on the premises for ready money,

A TRACT of LAND in Prince-George's county, called Stoney Fields, containing two hundred acres, late the property of Joseph Selby, now in possession of Rinaldo Johnson, tenant of said Joseph Selby. Taken at the suit of John Clapham and William Eddis, for the use of Samuel Lane. The sale to commence at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

WILLIAM D. BEALL, sheriff of Prince-George's county.

September 12th, 1792.

THE subscriber intends petitioning the next general assembly of this state, to be released from his confinement in gaol.

10 10 15 GEORGE ROBERTSON.

Somerset county, Maryland, September 26th, 1792.

NOTICE.

I shall expose to SALE, on MONDAY the 15th day of October next, if fair, if not on the first fair day, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Mr. Towson's Tavern, in Baltimore county, about six miles from Baltimore-town, the following property, to wit:

LOT No. 1, containing by survey 189 acres of land; formerly the property of Daniel Dulany, son of Walter, purchased by Mr. George Fitzhugh, and from which purchase he has been lately released by the Governor and Council, under the act, entitled, An act to appoint an agent for the year 1792, and for other purposes.

LOTS No. 3, 4, 1, 12, 1, 2, 3, and half of one other LOT, No. 3, the whole containing by survey, 683¼ acres of land; formerly the property of Daniel Dulany, of Walter, purchased by doctor Horatio Belt, and released therefrom as above.

One hundred and seventy-five acres of land, in Baltimore county, called *James's Park*, formerly the property of the Principio Company, purchased by James Hughes, and released therefrom as above.

LOT No. 2, containing 270 acres of land, formerly the property of Hyde's heirs, purchased by Nicholas Britton, and released therefrom as above.

One LOT of LAND, containing 330 acres, formerly the property of the Nottingham Company; purchased by Daniel Bowly, Esquire, and released therefrom.

LOT No. 8, containing 125 acres of land, formerly the property of the Principio Company; purchased by Richard Coale, and released therefrom as above.

LOTS No. 19 and 28, in *My Lady's Manor*; purchased by James Smith and James M'Fadon, containing 127 acres of land, and released as above.

And on TUESDAY the 16th day of October next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at *Mr. Daniel Grant's* in Baltimore-town, I shall expose to SALE, The WHARF and WAREHOUSES on Fell's Point, formerly the property of the Messrs. Christie; purchased by Charles Wells and Aquila Johns, and released from the said purchase: Also sundry LOTS in Baltimore-town, and on Whetstone Point.

And on SATURDAY the 20th of October next, at *Mr. George Mann's*, in the city of Annapolis, two HOUSES and LOTS in the said city, one on Cornhill-street, the other adjoining the Ball Room, formerly the Revenue-office.

And on SATURDAY the 27th day of October next, at *Mrs. Kemball's* Tavern, in Frederick-town, at 12 o'clock, I shall expose to SALE, the following property, to wit:

LOTS No. 55 and 64, containing about 200 acres of land, in the *Manocacy Manor*; purchased by major John Davidson, and released therefrom by a decree in Chancery.

LOT No. 41, containing 133¼ acres of land, in *Manocacy Manor*; purchased by major Alexander Trueman, and released from his purchase, by the Governor and Council.

One third part of LOT No. 59, containing 157 acres of land, in *Manocacy Manor*; purchased by William Pendergast, and released therefrom by the Governor and Council. Also sundry other LOTS in, and near Frederick-town.

The whole of the above property will be sold on a credit of four years from the first day of December next; one fourth payable annually in the following manner, viz. Two thirds of the principal in specie, or depreciation or other liquidated state certificates, or in stock created under the act of congress, bearing an immediate interest of six per cent. and the remaining one third in specie, or in stock created under the said act, bearing an interest of six per cent. after the year eighteen hundred, and the interest on the whole, in specie only, on the first day of December, annually. Bonds, with approved security, will be required of the purchasers.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent, for the State of Maryland.

September 19th, 1792. 1

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that she intends to prefer a petition to the general assembly at their next session, praying that an act may pass, to authorise her to sell and dispose of, in behalf of her children, the land on which she now lives, which land was devised to her said children, by her late deceased husband, John Wallace.

JUDITH WALLACE.

Charles county, September 15th, 1792. 1

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly, at their next session, for an act to release him from debts, which he is unable to pay.

WILLIAM STEPHEN COMPTON.

Washington county, September 25, 1792.

By order of the Chancellor,

A PUBLIC SALE will commence on the second Tuesday in October, and will continue until all is sold, of the property of STEPHEN CLARK, book-seller, in the city of Annapolis, consisting of a quantity of bound books of numerous denominations, stationary of various kinds, many articles of dry goods, and sundry household furniture, for the benefit of the creditors of the said Stephen Clark. The terms of the sale will be made known before its commencement.

2 X JOSEPH CLARK, Trustee.

All persons indebted to the said Stephen Clark are requested to make immediate payment to the trustee.

Annapolis, September 19, 1792.

THE property of Thomas H. Egan, Esquire, advertised for sale on the first of October, is postponed on account of the election being held on that day, to some future time of which due notice will be given in the paper.

2 PETER EMERSON.

Bacon's Laws

To be SOLD at the PRINTING OFFICE, ANNAPOLIS.

Where may be had, the late edition of the LAWS of MARYLAND. And also, a few copies of the Laws, since that publication. 2

NOTICE is hereby given, that a MINISTER of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH is wanting in the parish of St. MARGARET'S WESTMINSTER. w6

3 CHARLES WATERS.

Anne-Arundel county, September 11, 1792.

In Chancery,

Aug. 23, 1792.

ON the application to the chancellor, by a petition in writing, of JOSEPH H. JONES, an insolvent debtor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and offering, agreeably to the said act, to deliver up, to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal or mixed, to which he is any way entitled, and a list of his creditors, and a schedule of his property, so far as he can ascertain, on oath, being annexed to the said petition;—It is thereupon, by the chancellor, adjudged and ordered, That the said Joseph H. Jones appear before the chancellor, in the chancery-office, in the city of Annapolis, on the twenty-third day of October next, for the purpose of taking, in the presence of such of his creditors as shall attend in person, or by their agents or attornies, the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property as aforesaid; and that, in the mean time, he give notice to his creditors of his application aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the news-paper of Messrs. Green at any time before the 7th day of September next, and continued therein for the four following weeks.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

5 X

Upper Marlborough, September 10, 1792.

On Friday the 12th of October next, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises,

THE subscriber's plantation, commonly called CHURCH'S OLD FIELDS, containing 280½ acres of stiff level land, well watered and wooded, and which, from its quality and situation, may, at a very moderate expence, be made a beautiful and productive farm; it is most advantageously situated, being near the main road leading from Annapolis to Bladensburg, 5 miles from the latter and 24 from the former, 10 miles from the capitol or house of congress, 11½ from the president's palace, 12½ from George-town, and 7 from the outlines of the federal city; few places can be better calculated for a gentleman's country seat, and those who may wish to possess one for themselves or their posterity near the seat of government of the United States, will probably never meet a more favourable opportunity, nor could an industrious farmer reasonably with a better market than is to be met with in the many towns that surround it in all directions at convenient distances. Three years credit will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond on interest with approved security, the indulgence of credit to be forfeited if the interest be not paid in three months after it becomes due. Mr. ANTHONY PAGE, living on the Annapolis road, near the premises, will shew the land.

3 X THOMAS GLISSAN.

N. B. Should it suit the purchaser, one half of the purchase money will be received in young orderly negro men, at a reasonable valuation.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP under the firm of JOHN PETTY and CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent—All persons indebted to the said partnership for dealings at their Annapolis, Queen-Anne, Lower-Marlborough, and Port-Tobacco stores, are requested to make immediate payment to John Petty, in Annapolis, Henry Barnes, at Port-Tobacco, and Robert Moore, in Lower-Marlborough, who will settle all claims against the said stores.

JOHN PETTY,
RICHARD YATES,
for self and
JOSEPH YATES.

4

*** Mr. Henry Barnes, at Port-Tobacco, and Mr. Robert Moore, at Lower-Marlborough, will continue to sell the goods at the said stores on the most reduced prices, for cash or country produce. 6w

Annapolis, August 27, 1792.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway by the name of JOE, a stout well made negro man, who since says his name is JEM, and that he is the property of RICHARD LEE, of Lancaster county, in Virginia; he is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, has a large scar over his left eye, his cloathing white country cloth jacket and breeches and a cotton shirt. His master is desired to take him out of gaol, otherwise he will be sold agreeable to law.

2 F. HAMERSLEY, Sheriff of St. Mary's county.

September 1, 1792.

John Hyde,

In Conduit-Street, opposite Mr. GEORGE MANN'S new building,

WHERE he carries on the BOOT and SHOE MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and on the lowest terms; having procured himself a number of the best workmen, he is enabled to carry on his business in the most extensive manner; and he can, with pleasure, inform his friends and customers that he can serve them upon the most advantageous terms, and on the shortest notice, as he is and will be always supplied with the very best materials, and is determined to carry on his business with the greatest punctuality and dispatch. Gentlemen wishing to purchase negro shoes, may be supplied on the shortest notice with any quantity of the best quality, and at the most reduced prices. He also carries on the

Tanning and Currying Business

in all its various branches, in the neatest and best manner, where the best prices are given for green and dry HIDES, and all orders for leather thankfully received and faithfully executed. He returns his sincere and grateful thanks to his friends and customers for the great encouragement he has experienced in the above branches since his commencement, and hopes, by unremitting attention, to merit a continuance of their favours.

Annapolis, August 1, 1792. 8

AN industrious Mechanic, capable of teaching PSALMODY in its different parts, will be willing to act as clerk and sexton to a PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, and can come well recommended, will be informed of an eligible situation by making himself known to the Printers of this Gazette.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 12th inst. a negro man named WILL, about 23 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high; had on, when he went away, a round felt hat, osnabrig shirt and trousers, and a coarse cloth over jacket, short and round, he had other cloaths with him, which cannot well be described, he is likely, of a very dark complexion, full faced, and has a remarkable fine set of teeth, he is slow of speech, and rather awkward in his manners, is a tolerable good blacksmith, but has never worked as foreman of a shop; he was formerly the property of Henry May, late of this county, blacksmith. This fellow was taken out of gaol at Alexandria, in Virginia, about eight days ago, but has since made his escape; when he was apprehended he had a forged pass in his possession, and it is expected he will have procured another. Whoever takes up the said negro and brings him to me, or secures him in any gaol so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

RICHARD BEALL.

N. B. It is probable this fellow may endeavour to pass for a free man, as there are many free blacks passing about the country; when he went to Alexandria his intention was to have made his escape by water, I therefore forewarn all masters of vessels, and others from harbouring or concealing him at their peril, for they should they may expect to be dealt with agreeably to law. 10 R. B.

Anne-Arundel county, June 26, 1792.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Montgomery county, Maryland, on the 10th of this instant, a likely very fair mulatto slave named BASIL, about 36 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, has gray eyes, and very bald headed, short of a dish coloured hair much curled; had on, and took with him, when he went away, a blue broad cloth coat with a red velvet cape, one light coloured worsted coat, several waistcoats, one pair of Russia sheeting breeches, one pair ditto white broad cloth, two pair of coarse trousers, three coarse shirts, and one ditto of linen, several pair of stockings, two pair of shoes, and a large fan-tail hat, which he commonly wears cocked upon two sides, with a ribbon and buckle. Whoever takes up the said slave and secures him in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS, and if brought home the above reward, paid by

ALLEN BOWIE.

N. B. The above runaway was seen in George-town, early on the morning he went away, and as he is an artful fellow I make no doubt will change his name, and endeavour to pass as a freeman. A. B.

July 11, 1792. 6X

Wanted,

A HEALTHY active NEGRO WOMAN, who has been accustomed to be employed as a dress, and can be well recommended; for whom a good price may be had on application to

J. MURRAY.

Annapolis, July 25, 1792. 9 tf

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Dr. DAVID CLARK, late of Prince-George county, are requested to bring them in to the subscriber, in order that they may be adjusted; persons who are indebted to the above estate are desired to make immediate payment, as indulgence cannot be given.

THOMAS CLARK, Executor.

July 22, 1792. 9 X

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

SUPPLEMENT to the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1792.

To the CITIZENS of Anne-Arundel and Prince-George's counties,

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING frequently heard it expreſſed, with reſpect to your next delegation to congreſs, that there were objections both to col. Mercer and capt. Campbell, and at the ſame time a wiſh, that ſome other perſon would come forward; I am therefore induced to offer my ſervices, that, if it ſhould be the wiſh alſo of a majority of the citizens of the diſtrict, they may be thereby enabled to avoid electing either of them—And, as my ſentiments with reſpect to government, may not be ſufficiently known, I think it proper to publiſh them on this occaſion, that you may judge in time, whether they are ſuch as would probably incline me to vote and act in congreſs in oppoſition to your ſentiments.—My idea is, that the great ſource of political happineſs is the *confidence* the people themſelves have in their government—That, although government be very imperfect as to its *principles*, yet the people may be very happy if they could only have a firm confidence in its adminiſtration; and that, although a government be *perfect*, yet the people cannot poſſibly be happy if their confidence in it ſhould by any means be deſtroyed—therefore, (though a politician ought always to be guarded againſt encroachments on the rights of the people) I ſhould be induced, in all *caſes of doubt*, to act and vote in ſupport of the exiſting meaſures of the government, and in ſuch a manner as would have the leaſt tendency to deſtroy the confidence of the people in the perſons into whoſe hands they had entruſted the adminiſtration. As capt. Campbell has declined, I ſhall only obſerve as to col. Mercer, that unleſs you believe his political ſentiments ſuch as would induce him to act more in conformity to your wiſhes than myſelf, you will judge for yourſelves whether that ſentiment of *rotation* to be derived from the principles of free government, ought to be a ſufficient inducement or not, to prevent your continuing him in preference to electing

Your reſpectful and obedient ſervant,

DAVID ROSS.

Prince-George's county, Sept. 8, 1792.

To the CITIZENS of ANNE-ARUNDEL and PRINCE-GEORGE'S counties, and the city of ANNAPOLIS.

Gentlemen,

AT the ſollicitation of many of my friends, I am induced to come forward and offer myſelf as a candidate for your favour, at the enſuing election for a repreſentative of the ſecond diſtrict in congreſs. On this occaſion, I earneſtly requeſt your votes, and am, with great reſpect,

Yours,

JOHN THOMAS.

Weſt river, September 11, 1792.

To the CITIZENS of ANNE-ARUNDEL and PRINCE-GEORGE'S counties.

Gentlemen,

AS the object of offering my ſervices is effected by the coming forward of Mr. John Thomas, I therefore decline having a poll taken at the next election for your reſpectful and obedient ſervant,

DAVID ROSS.

Annapolis, September 12, 1792.

Calvert county, September 10, 1792.

THE ſubſcriber being unable to pay his debts gives notice, that he intends petitioning the general aſſembly of this ſtate, at their next meeting, to paſs an act of inſolvency in his favour.

GAVIN HAMILTON SMITH.

Charles county, September 4, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, for an act to diſcharge him from debts which he is unable to pay.

EDWARD W. BOSWELL.

To the VOTERS of Anne-Arundel and Prince-George's counties.

GENTLEMEN,

MY addreſs comes to you, not cloaked with the ſophiſtry and ingenuity of a lawyer, nor is it aided by the artifice of a ſpeculator, but in the genuine language of a heart that throbs within the breaſt of an honeſt planter. From the ſolicitations of my friends, I am induced to make you a tender of my ſervices as a delegate for the ſecond diſtrict; this may be a matter of more moment than you may imagine. It is your duty, Sirs, to come forward on the preſent occaſion, and make every exertion to elect a man of unblemiſhed character—Let him be a man of independent principles—Let him be a man of ſound judgement—Let him be a man noted for his aſſiduity, induſtry and ſobriety—Let him be a man of the ſame occupation with yourſelves; for believe me, intereſt is the energetic—Intereſt, I ſay, is the main-ſpring by which all men are actuated—Then your beſt, your only ſecurity, is to elect a man whoſe intereſt and yours are inſeparable; who, to give a vote that would injure you, muſt eſſentially injure himſelf.

I have no other occupation under the canopy of the Heavens but the cultivation of my lands—The whole of my property is veſted in lands and negroes, the production of which is tobacco and wheat—This then, Sirs, makes me a faſt friend to the planter—this then, Sirs, makes me a faſt friend to the farmer.

I flatter myſelf theſe are reaſons ſufficient to evince every impartial reader that its his intereſt to give my ſcale the preponderancy; and ſhould I be ſo happy as to be elected by the voters of this diſtrict, I do, in the moſt ſolemn manner, pledge the ſacred honour of a gentleman, that the beſt of my abilities ſhall be devoted to your ſervice—It ſhall be my firſt, my laſt, my only ſtudy, to ſupport your government, to make you a free, independent, and happy people.——This is the pure language of him who has the honour to ſubſcribe himſelf——

Your moſt obedient, and, I ſincerely hope,

Humble ſervant,

RICHARD A. CONTEE.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

ON TUESDAY the 9th day of October, 1792, will be run for, over the courſe near this city, the JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of FORTY GUINEAS, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, being the property of a member of the Club; aged to carry 126 pounds, ſix years old to carry 120 pounds, five years old 110 pounds, four years old 98 pounds, and three years old a colich. Heats four miles.

On WEDNESDAY the 10th of October, a JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of TWENTY GUINEAS, for three and four years old colts and filleys, to give three pounds to filleys. The horſe winning the firſt day, excluded running the ſecond. Heats two miles.

On THURSDAY the 11th, a SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of FORTY GUINEAS, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, the horſes winning the Jocky Club Purſes excepted; to carry weight agreeable to the rules of the Jockey Club. Heats four miles.

Any horſe winning two clear heats, to be entitled to the purſe. Three horſes to ſtart for the ſubſcription purſe, or no race. Entrance eight dollars.

The riders to be dreſſed in ſilk jackets, jockey caps and half boots.

The horſes to be entered each day preceding the race with Mr. George Mann, and to ſtart each day at 12 o'clock preciſely. Proper judges will be appointed for the race.

2

This is to give Notice,

THAT the ſubſcriber intends to prefer a petition to the next general aſſembly of Maryland, at their ſeſſion in November next, to liquidate and adjuſt her claim againſt the ſaid ſtate.

Mary Anne Elizabeth Priſley.

September 4, 1792.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to make application to the next session of assembly for an act of insolvency to release him from debts which he is unable to pay.

4 JOSEPH WOOD.

Maryland, Frederick county, Frederick-Town Gaol, Aug. 29, 1792.

Anne-Arundel county, September 16, 1792.

THE subscriber having conveyed all his property to trustees, for the benefit of his creditors, and still finding that there is reason to apprehend that the whole will be insufficient to pay all claims against him, is constrained to give this public notice to his creditors, that he intends to prefer a petition to the general assembly, at their next session, for an act of insolvency in his favour.

2 W. WORTHINGTON.

ON the second Wednesday in November next an election will be held, in the city of Annapolis, for ten electors for the purpose of choosing a president and vice-president of the United States.

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Sheriff of
2 Anne-Arundel county.

THE subscriber being unable to discharge his debts intends to petition the general assembly, at their next session, for an act of insolvency.

2 WILLIAM KEENE, jun.

Dorchester county, September 12, 1792.

NOTICE,

THAT I intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of Maryland to release me from my embarrassments, being unable to pay my just debts.

4 GIDEON CLARK.

George-Town, Kent county, Aug. 26, 1792.

I DO hereby, in obedience to the directions of the court, give notice, that a representation of the ruinous situation of the public gaol of Kent county will be laid before the next general assembly, to the end, that a law may be passed, should the same be thought necessary, for erecting a new one at the expence of said county. By order of the court,

BEN. CHAMBERS, Clk.

Kent county, July 29, 1792. 4

To the Public.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the general assembly of Maryland, at its next session, for an act to appropriate the free-school land of Anne-Arundel county to the purpose of teaching reading, writing and arithmetic to poor orphans, and other children of the said county, whose nearest relations are incapable of affording them the benefit of such an education.

It is proposed, that the said land be sold; that the money arising from the sale be added to the money already raised by voluntary contribution, and by the late orphan school lottery, and that the whole be vested in trustees for carrying into effect the benevolent design, for which the said lottery was instituted. See No. 2312 of the Maryland Gazette, published May 5, 1791.

Annapolis, July 9, 1792. 5

☞ NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT we intend to apply to the next session of assembly, for an act to confirm the title to us of part of two tracts or parcels of land lying in Queen-Anne's county, called St. MARTIN'S and BRAMFORD, containing in the whole 152¾ acres of land, which was heretofore sold by a certain Walter Meeds to Griffin Fontleroy, and by him sold to James Jones, deceased.

DEKAR THOMPSON, administrator of GRIFFIN FONTLEROY.
6 ISABEL JONES, widow of JAMES JONES, JAMES WOOTERS and REBECCA his wife, and JAMES JONES, representatives of the said JAMES JONES, deceased.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, in Upper Marlborough, on Thursday the eighth day of November next, if fair, if not the first fair day,

TWENTY valuable NEGROES, consisting of MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN, among them are a valuable blacksmith, a young woman who is a good cook, and the others, which are grown, are good plantation labourers. This property will be sold on a credit of two and three years, the purchaser to give bonds with approved security, the interest to be paid annually.

2 HANNAH WEST, Executrix of STEPHEN WEST, deceased.

Woodyard, August 28, 1792.

Cambridge, September 10, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the general assembly, at the next session, to make the road leading from EASTON to ACKART'S FERRY a public road down to the water, and to condemn a piece of land at the said ferry for the purpose of a ferry house. 3

Caroline county, September 3, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, to obtain an act to confirm his title to a tract of land, lying and being in Talbot county, called The ADDITION, which is claimed by him in virtue of a contract for the sale thereof by JAMES DICKINSON, deceased, the attorney in fact of the late ANTHONY RICHARDSON, a British subject, to the father of the late ANDREW MEIN.

3 PETER EDMONDSON.

Cecil county, State of Maryland, September 7, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of this state, to confirm my right to part of a tract of land, late the property of JOHN and MARGARET SMITH, which was conveyed to me by JAMES SCOTT, lying in this county, and is part of a tract of land called NEW MOUNTER.

3 JAMES COCHRAN.

Maryland, Frederick county, Frederick-town, August 29, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to make application to the next session of assembly for an act of insolvency to release him from debts which he is unable to pay.

3 GEORGE ADAMS.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland for an act to release him from debts which he is unable to pay.

WILL. LEIGH.

Charles county, July 29, 1792. 7

August 27, 1792.

AGREEABLY to the constitution and form of government, an election will be held, in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the first of October next, for the choice of four delegates to represent Anne-Arundel county in the next general assembly.

At the same time and place an election will be held for the purpose of choosing one member to represent the second district of this state in the congress of the United States.

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Sheriff
5X of Anne-Arundel county.

THE Vestry of St. Paul's Parish, Prince-George's county, Maryland, intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly, to sell the glebe land in said parish, to repair the parish church and other necessaries for the benefit of said parish.

Signed by order,

5 JESSE HELLEN, Registr.

August 8th, 1792.

I INTEND to prefer a petition to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to compensate me for the real property of James Jarvis, which was confiscated and sold.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

August 28, 1792. 4